

THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, MAY 7TH, 1895.

NUMBER 19

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RIO DE JANEIRO, MAY 7th, 1895.

It must be confessed that the President's message has had a most disappointing and unfavorable effect. With the exception of small groups of extreme partisans, it may be said that the entire country is profoundly disappointed in its declarations, for it apparently closes the door to pacification in Rio Grande and to a restoration of peace and order in other parts of the country. The hope and confidence which had arisen from the moderate and pacificatory policy thus far pursued by the President, has suddenly given way to anxiety and depression. The war in Rio Grande will not be decided by the hostile expressions of this message. It will continue its weary devastating career, depopulating that unhappy state, destroying its wealth, engendering irreconcilable hatreds and jeopardizing its future. Once before the people of Rio Grande maintained a war against the whole empire for nearly ten years, established a republic, and practically achieved a victory—the imperial government yielding to their demands as the price of pacification. The Rio Grandenses have always been an active and independent people, and they were republicans before many of the present Jacobin leaders were born. To impugn their loyalty to republican principles is absurd, and no one knows this better than the President himself. The truth is—and it should be known—there is quite as much venality as partizanship in the prosecution of this war. Fortunes have been made from the contracts springing from it, and there are still others to be made from its continuation. It matters not how many lives are lost, nor how many fortunes are wrecked, nor what the burden may be for the national treasury; it is of advantage to many to have the war continue. In our humble opinion, the President has made a serious mistake in declaring for war, and the future will prove it to him. As for his financial utterances, there is nothing sufficiently definite for a conclusion. We must therefore wait for the publication of the financial report. We are inclined to think that the President has taken too hopeful a view of the situation. The burdens of taxation are heavy, and are daily becoming heavier. And we can not see that the productive resources of the country are keeping pace with liabilities and expenditures of the government.

ALTHOUGH the past sessions of the present Congress do not contribute very largely to our hopes for the session which has just opened, still we may be permitted to hope that something in the line of remedial legislation will speedily be enacted. It is not the political situation alone which demands attention; the financial and industrial condition of the country is equally unfavorable and in need of relief. The Rio Grande conflict is an evil that can not be too soon ended, for it is leading the whole country into factional animosities

and disputes which seriously endanger the peace and union of the states. So too with the financial complications which have arisen, for they are as full of contention and disunion as is the political struggle now raging in Rio Grande. To secure the future against armed conflict, which is the popular remedy in Latin-America for every abuse, it should be the aim of the legislator to at once remove every cause which may contribute to their existence. In the first place the powers of the courts must be extended and their permanency must be assured, so that the people may be encouraged to resort to legal process to redress their wrongs, rather than to revolutionary outbreaks. And to better insure their rights and to encourage them to defend these rights by judicial means, every public official, from a policeman up to the President himself, should be made responsible before the courts for his official acts. This should be made an easy remedy against every abuse of authority, and even against oppression and unconstitutional legislation. Congress should also seek to establish some uniform and just system of taxation, so that its burdens shall not rest so heavily on the poor, as at present, and so that its enforcement shall not be an obstacle to industry and commerce, as so frequently happens. The government can have no legitimate interest antagonistic to those of its people, and it is therefore under every obligation to consult their well-being in all its acts. Taxation is the contribution which the people pay for the maintenance of government, and it should be distributed uniformly and without prejudice to any class or interest. Then there are the questions of transportation, which so deeply affect the industrial classes, and of land distribution and colonization, which so closely concerns the agricultural development of Brazil. All these are of far more consequence than the equipment of an unnecessary army, or the building of useless ironclads. The future of Brazil depends upon its industries and the education of its people, not upon its army and navy, nor upon the political supremacy of any particular clique.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The formal opening of the national Congress occurred on the 4th inst., on which occasion the annual message from the President was read. Owing to the length of the document we are able to give only a few brief extracts relating to the subjects which most interest our foreign readers.

In referring to the friendly relations existing between Brazil and foreign nations, the President says:

"I have the pleasure of stating that we are at peace with all nations, cultivating with them friendly relations that I am exerting myself to maintain and strengthen."

The important part which South America, in virtue of its economic conditions, is called upon to represent in the development of civilization and of social welfare is a simple question of time, which will be greatly shortened if our international relations are characterized by unflinching cordiality and a sincere desire for peace and union, which under the republican form of government, loyally respected, will assure to all rights ample and unrestricted reality.

Through the good offices of the government of Her Britannic Majesty, diplomatic relations have been re-established with Portugal. This gratifying event is already known, but it is, nevertheless, my agreeable duty to inform you of the fact.

The boundary question with the Argentine republic, submitted to the arbitration of the illustrious President of the United States of America, was decided, as justice demanded, in favor of Brazil, and the decision was respected by the Argentine government as an act that removes all danger of alteration in the friendly relations which both governments, with the utmost solicitude, have always sought to maintain.

I congratulate you on this important event, which has aroused in all Brazilian hearts feelings of patriotic joy.

Making use of the appropriation which you granted to the government for concluding the survey of the boundary with Bolivia, I have taken the necessary steps for the speedy accomplishment of this work. The Brazilian commission is already on its way to the frontier, where it will join the commission of Bolivia.

In accord with the French government it has been resolved to explore the contested territory in the extreme north of the republic, and for this purpose the necessary appropriation has been made. That government has been informed through the obligation which it assumed, that it is necessary for this boundary question to be speedily settled.

I have deemed it advisable to suspend the action taken for the negotiation of a treaty of friendship and commerce with China, intended principally to facilitate immigration to Brazil, and I have decided to endeavor at the same time to make an agreement for the same purpose with Japan, which I hope to accomplish without sending to that country a costly embassy.

In the report of the department of foreign affairs you will find an account of events that have occurred on the frontier of the republic of Uruguay. These events, though certainly of grave importance, have not affected our relations with that country.

The two governments, mutually adopting the measures that are just and proper, will be able, as has hitherto been the case, to avoid all risk of a misunderstanding.

I am desirous to be carefully examined, for the purpose of arriving at a decision consistent with the principles of international law, a large number of claims supported by diplomatic action. In many of these claims the rules on the subject which are generally accepted in theory and practice are perfectly clear and indisputable; but the respective facts are not always well established or duly characterized, and it is consequently difficult to arrive at a settlement without a compromise or mutual concessions. For obtaining the proper solution I see no necessity for resorting to extraordinary legislation, since the means provided in our municipal law are perfectly adequate. The good intentions of the government and its sincere desire to avoid offending the rights of the claimants have contributed to render less irritating the delay in the settlement of these claims, to which it attaches the utmost importance.

The adoption of sanitary measures for the purpose of preventing the importation of epidemic diseases has given rise to diplomatic action, to which the government has sought to correspond by conciliating, as far as possible, the demands of public health with the interests of international trade. With this object it has shown itself duly impressed with the importance of those interests and has succeeded, to a great extent, in ensuring their protection.

When Brazil has found it necessary to provide against the invasion of contagious or infectious diseases, supposed to be prevalent in foreign countries with which we are in constant communication, our close and multifarious relations with those countries have largely increased the work of the department of justice and interior, obliging it to correspond directly with our diplomatic and consular agents in Europe and America and to examine and settle repeated claims which are chiefly brought to its notice by the department of foreign affairs.

The important conclusions deduced from these summary statements are sufficient to render advisable the transfer of the part of this service under the jurisdiction of the federal government to the exclusive control of that department, in which the respective questions may, as their nature demands, be examined and decided with much greater ease and celerity.

The political events of different characters, which have occurred in some of the states during my administration and that which preceded it, are well known to the public. Thus, in Alagoas there were occurrences relating to the term of office of the former governor; in Sergipe affairs resulted in duplicate legislatures and duplicate governors; in Pernambuco there was a serious disagreement in the course of the work of the state senators, and now in Bahia there are duplicates in both branches of the state legislature.

I refrained from interfering in those questions, because, in my opinion, none of the cases are included in those in which the constitution exceptionally authorizes the intervention of the federal government in the peculiar affairs of the states. The gravity of these events, which unfortunately continue to cast a shadow upon the national Congress, the duty of providing, without delay, by means of a law regulating the matter, a solution for collisions, such as I have mentioned, which have been very detrimental to good administration in some of the states.

It is likewise urgently necessary for you in legislation not only for future, but in a clear and positive manner the provisions of Art. 6 of the constitution, but also for regulating in practice federal intervention in the states in cases in which it is permitted.

These laws, I am sure, will efficiently contribute to the proper working of our federal system.

As to affairs in Rio Grande do Sul, you are acquainted with their importance and gravity. The message read at the opening of the last legislative session of the national Congress, on the 7th of May, last year, related the grave course caused by that revolution and by the insurrection of September 6th, 1893, concluding the statement in the following words: "We may then consider that the insurrection has been suppressed, since there remain only small, scattered and fugitive bands that can be easily defeated."

This prediction, unfortunately, has not been fulfilled; the struggle began in February, 1893, still continues, causing that state the detriment inherent to civil war and hampering affecting the whole republic, especially in its financial interests. The revolutionary elements that were not destroyed in the victory over the insurrection of September 6th, have joined the revolutionists of the south, with whom they have made common cause.

If the objects of those revolutionists up to that time excited the suspicions of republicans on account of the views expressed by their political leaders, who call into question the legitimacy of the institutions consecrated in the constitution of 24th of February, still more open to suspicion have those objects become since the revolutionists have published a manifesto in favor of the restoration of the monarchy, when he found the instruction, has begun to take part in that struggle as one of the military leaders.

This is the situation which I found on taking charge of the government, and I proceeded to adopt the measures that seemed to me expedient for the defense of the republic and for hastening the close of the revolution.

Thus, with a view to establishing unity in the direction of affairs, to subordinating the military operations to a general and harmonious plan, to providing a better system for furnishing the necessary supplies and to exercising the proper control over the respective expenditures, I appointed commander-in-chief of all the forces in the field in Rio Grande do Sul General of Division Francisco Antunio de Moura, who received pre-emptive instructions for the execution of the important commission that was given him and at whose disposal were the means that were deemed necessary, in addition to the resources of the Rio Grande militia with two large battalions. The general has just asked to be relieved of his command.

As a means of reducing the revolutionary forces I granted on January 1st pardon for 1st and 2nd

desertion to privates and non-commissioned officers of the army, the navy, the national guard and the Rio de Janeiro police, provided they presented themselves within 60 days to the authorities mentioned in the respective decrees.

The revolution is considerably weakened and has no forces at its disposal that are able to cope with the legal troops and consequently it can keep up only a guerrilla warfare with bands that cross the boundary when pursued by our forces.

In spite of repeated complaints and the good intentions displayed by the neighboring governments, many of the frontier authorities of the republic of Uruguay continue in some instances to tolerate the presence of the Brazilian revolutionists in territory under their jurisdiction, and in other instances to give them protection, which facilitates the accumulation of elements for repeated incursions into Rio Grande.

The termination of this intestine struggle and the consequent promotion of harmony among Brazilians are aspirations of every patriot. The revolution in the south, which was used as support for the insurrection of September 6th, continues to be an inexhaustible source of political and financial intrigue against the republic. But this struggle can end only in the submission of its promoters to the institutions adopted and to the constituted authorities of the nation.

I am sure that the national congress in its sphere of action will co-operate with the government in the accomplishment of this desideratum.

Beyond this profound disturbance of public tranquility, there is nothing more to record, in the period of which I am treating, except disorders of a merely local character, such as that which occurred on the 1st inst. in the state of Alagoas, where the state police force demanded the governor's resignation, and such as that in Pernambuco, where the capital of the state of Pernambuco, where intense excitement resulted in a lamentable conflict and in the death of one of the leaders of the opposition to the present governor.

Amongst this deplorable event I must here state that the governor, in conformity with the provisions of the state constitution, committed the task of investigating the matter to a judge not belonging to the local jurisdiction of the district in which the lamentable occurrence took place, and in virtue of this investigation the two commanders of the police force have obtained leave of absence so that they may defend themselves from the accusation against them.

Alarming with sleep regret to these events, I find consolation in contemplating the peace and prosperity enjoyed by that and other states of the union, in which the increase in public wealth, the flourishing state of agriculture, commerce and manufacturing interests, the growth of European immigration and the development of means of communication show how well founded were the hopes of a better future, which was hailed the advent of our new political institutions.

Our financial situation, aggravated by causes with which you are acquainted, continues to occupy very seriously the attention of the government.

The heavy burden resulting from the revolt of a part of the navy and those due to the special and deficiency appropriations that you met, arising from your patriotic solicitude for the public wealth, induced you to authorize the loans which the government is empowered to make by Law No. 265, of December 24th, 1894, which estimates the revenue for the present year.

I found it immediately necessary to obtain means abroad for the purpose of meeting the liabilities arising from our foreign debt and of relieving from the burden of the pressure of government competition our exchange market affected at the present time by so many pernicious elements of disturbance.

It seemed to me that, until the policy of retrenchment, of moderation and of rigorous respect for the law, which formed the basis of my administrative programme, should be thoroughly understood abroad, I ought not to attempt a large financial operation.

Under these circumstances I contacted with the respectable firm of Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons for the issue of exchanger bills to the amount of £2,000,000, at the rate of 97 1/2, bearing 5% interest, payable in three instalments at equal intervals, and I resolved to appeal to the capitalists of our country, of whose confidence I could not entertain the slightest doubt.

By Decree No. 1079, of the 25th of last February, I authorized the minister of finance to contract a loan of 100,000,000, issuing for this purpose bonds of the nominal value of 1,000,000, bearing 5% interest, at the minimum price of 95% of their nominal value, half of the product of this loan to be applied in the redemption of paper money issued by virtue of Decree No. 1116 of December 22nd, 1893.

I have the pleasure of informing you that the operation was a complete success, since more than the amount required was subscribed.

As soon as the result was known I issued, by Decree No. 1087, of March 14th, providing for the redemption of paper money in conformity with the terms of the decree, the withdrawal of the money from circulation and the income to be applied to the redemption of the bonds, and the sinking fund, which would be left in the bank notes, could be exchanged for necessary notes intended to be issued, and I also authorized him to proceed after the 30th of April in the redemption of such bonds as he might deem reasonable, with the object of meeting the necessities of circulation.

In execution of the decree, the minister of finance caused to be placed with him, at the sinking fund office for the stated purpose the sum of 20,000,000. You will readily comprehend that these measures could be expected to produce immediate effects, but they could fail to be salutary, if everything was to be confined to the government's fixed policy of keeping expenditures strictly within the limits of the budget.

The revenue for the year 1894 was estimated at 233,521,890\$743. From the data contained in the synopsis organized for presentation to congress, including several balance-sheets (not yet received at the treasury) of expenditures in some of the states and of some of the revenue offices in the

capital, the amount of revenue duly entered and classified in the treasury books is 199,901,751,843, which will be increased to the sum of 278,877,263,847, amount of revenue collected last year but not yet entered in those books.

The expenditure for the same year was fixed at 250,457,998,652. Deficiency and special appropriations having been made to the amount of 120,717,210,833, the total is 371,175,208,885, which is reduced to 342,075,208,883 by the deduction of the sum of 28,000,000, which will be expended only in the present and the following year.

The revenue collected in 1894, therefore, exceeds the estimate by at least 45,365,372,394, to which must be added the net amount of deposits, which is 7,705,932,879.

By comparing the revenue, amounting, as has been shown, to 278,877,263,847, with the expenditure, amounting to 342,075,208,882, there results a deficit for the year 1894, of 64,087,945,835, reduced by the net amount of deposits to 56,382,013,855.

In view of returns received for the 1st quarter of the present year, in which it is known that revenue to the amount of 52,082,543,810 was collected, the revenue for the whole year may be estimated at 277,076,655,820, which will be increased to 294,587,848,533 by the addition of 17,511,193,328, amount calculated for the additional half year.

The nation's financial strength has recently been severely tested and the liabilities which it has incurred are certainly very heavy. But there are no difficulties that may not be overcome by an economical and strictly law-abiding administration, aided by the patriotism of legislators.

The growth of the public revenue, as you have seen, is remarkable. If for the present year we cannot count on crops larger than those of last year, everything indicates that in the coming year they will be abundant.

Consequently, if we succeed in establishing order in our administrative affairs, in regulating the various branches of the public service, in stimulating the sources of revenue, in supervising its employment and in reducing as much as possible the public expenditure, the financial situation will improve and confidence in our credit will be definitely restored.

You may count on me for furnishing you all the information you require in the performance of your arduous task and on my hearty co-operation in everything relating to the prosperity and aggrandizement of the republic.

QUARANTINE AT ILHA GRANDE.

Rio de Janeiro, 30th April, 1895.

To the Editor:

Sir,—It may interest you to know the manner in which those passengers who are unlucky enough to have to pass quarantine at the so-called "sanitary station" of Ilha Grande, are treated while there.

We, some 80 of the passengers brought from Buenos Aires and Montevideo by the R. M. S. *Dombas*, were dumped off at the island at about 9 a.m. on April 11, went up to the quarters, which to the eye appeared pretty clean and decent, and were immediately placed in 1. At 12 o'clock we were served breakfast of *carne secca* and some other abominations hardly fit to eat, and then had to pass the day as best we could until dinner time, when we had more *carne secca* and some *feijão*. After dinner, to our great delight, we were allowed out for an hour, and made use of the time to get some necessary changes from our baggage, which had all been placed in store and disinfected.

The next morning we were again let out until breakfast, and the door being locked at that time, we did not get out again until the following evening.

The excuse for this harshness was that the passengers of the *La Plata*, who had arrived some 12 hours before us, had to have their turn out, and that if we were both allowed out at the same time we might mix and give the microbes a chance to jump from one to the other. And yet the people in charge knew that we would both leave the island at the same time and in the same vessel.

This same sort of thing continued all the time we were there. The food was very bad, the service worse, (although this was not the fault of the men themselves, as they had no experience), the same men who made a pretence of cleaning the bedrooms waiting on the table and with *unwashed hands*!

The beds were full of various kinds of fly stock; the bathroom utensils looked as if they had never been cleaned; the closets were in an indescribable state of filth, and the baths in such a condition that it was preferable to remain sticky and dirty rather than use them. The only alleviation of our enforced purgatory was when we were allowed out, and could wander around for a short time.

The island is certainly a lovely place, but it is horribly defiled by the people living there. The water supply, which is abundant and excellent, is taken from a stream that comes down the mountain side. Below the reservoir this stream forms a splendid natural bath about 8 feet deep, and in one part the water comes over a rock and makes a first rate douche, although the water is rather much. It was to this place that some of us rushed whenever the caprice of the man in charge allowed us outside of our prison. All the rocks about here are covered with the names of people who have suffered quarantine at the island. Prominent among them are the names of the vessels and officers of the "republican squadron" of Admiral Góes. This peculiar form of vandalism is not confined to the wandering Smiths and Browns of British blood.

During the entire time we were on the island no doctor or other responsible person entered the quarters to see that things were properly clean, or if anyone was ill, or for any other purpose whatever. In fact, for two days there was no doctor on the island at all—he had gone to Rio—and we were at the tender mercy of the servants of the place, which in its entirety is a disgrace to the Brazilian government.

Anyone being ill might very easily die there, surrounded by the filth of badly-drained quarters, and to speak of the bad food and want of proper attendants.

As regards the disinfection—all our clean clothes were fumigated with some vile smelling abomination, while the clothes we were wearing and all soiled linen were not touched in any way. If any germs existed at all surely they would live in our soiled linen, and not in that which had been washed and starched for many days.

When we left the island we were all packed on board a small steamer which took 4½ hours to go to Sepetiba, where it could not get nearer than one-fourth of a mile from the shore. Canoes were used to land us, and as a heavy sea was running, it was anything but pleasant getting ashore, especially as most of the passengers were women and children.

Your correspondent hears the marks of some 20 cuts on his feet, caused by the shells on the shore, and some others having had to wade ashore with bare feet carrying women and baggage.

All the passengers of the *La Plata* were sent along with us.

From Sepetiba we went in *bonds*, and after being derailed dozens of times, reached the *matadouro* at 2 p.m., and found a train ready to start for São Paulo station. The baggage *had* had gone on to Santa Cruz station, and we were told that the train would stop there long enough to pick it up. Acting on this information, your correspondent and several others immediately the train reached Santa Cruz got out to get our baggage, but before we could cross the station shed, and without say good-bye, for a time at least, to the great and badly administered Central railway of Brazil. Except for a small cup of coffee in the early morning, the whole body of passengers were unable to get anything to eat from 4 p.m. of the 16th until 9 or 10 p.m. of the following day.

For board and lodging at the island we had to pay 108000 a day—as much as is charged by the best hotel in Rio. We had also to pay 45000 for the disinfection of our baggage.

The writer trusts that you will find this account of some interest, and if by the publication of any part of it, people who make voyages to South America, may be induced to think twice, and avoid the inevitable mortification of quarantine, he will feel that his labor has not been entirely in vain.

G.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—At the agricultural school in Bahia there are matriolated 190 pupils.

—Reports of disturbances in Rio de Janeiro, S. Paulo and Santa Catharina were circulated in Bahia on the 30th ult.

—The federal republican party of S. Paulo has chosen Senador Gumpel Sales as its candidate for the governorship of that state.

—In the office of the secretary of finance of the state of Rio de Janeiro Dr. Joaquim Antunes de Figueiredo has been succeeded by Dr. Anibal Teixeira de Carvalho.

—A telegram of the 3rd inst. from Pernambuco states that a corporal named Amazonas declared in court, to the astonishment of everyone present, that he was the sole murderer of José Maria. It looks like a *tata de ferro* case.

—The state government of S. Paulo has finally resolved to do something for the better drainage of Santos. A had epidemic of yellow fever is raging there, and the government is beginning to understand the cause of it.

—On the 1st inst. the governor of Alagoas, whose election had been declared unconstitutional by the superior court of the state, was deposed from his office. He telegraphed at once to the President of the republic, who in answer to his telegram instructed him the instructions had been sent to the commander of the military district to hold him in office and give him the necessary support for maintaining his authority.

—Opposition has appeared in the Pará municipal council to the contract recently celebrated for supplying that city with fresh beef. Lucrative monopolies will always be bones of contention, and the sooner they are abolished the better it will be for the government and the people. If the people of Pará can not supply themselves with food without the mediation of such monopolies, then they should give up all claim to the title of republicans.

—According to the official report there were 245 deaths from yellow-fever in Santos during the month of March, against 28 in the same month of 1894, 356 in 1893, 273 in 1892, 27 in 1891, 3 in 1890 and 340 in 1889. According to the *Commercio* São Paulo, the deaths in April which exceeded the total for March, 380 yellow-fever burials taking place in the Philosophia cemetery alone. There were 8 deaths from that disease on the 1st inst.

—After the deposition of the governor of Alagoas, his house at Nova Cintra was attacked by his enemies and, according to a telegram which he addressed to the Rio press, several persons, including ladies, were wounded. Another telegram says that three officers, who were friends to the governor, were killed. After being reinstated by the federal troops the governor sent a telegram warmly thanking President Prudente de Moraes for his intervention.

—The March sanitary returns from São Paulo give the following results. In São Paulo (city) there were 617 births, 80 marriages and 427 deaths. Of the latter, 10 were from yellow-fever (justified from Santos), 21 from pernicious fever, 6 from typhoid fever, 2 from smallpox and 1 from cholera. In Santos there were 88 births, 6 marriages and 408 deaths, of which 245 were from yellow-fever. In Amparo the births numbered 110, the marriages 15, and the deaths 77. In Sorocaba there were 54 births, 6 marriages and 45 deaths, in Campinas 193, 16 and 154 respectively; in Guaratinguetá 81, 18 and 87; in Rio Claro 52, 7 and 37; and in S. Carlos do Pinhal 142, 26 and 82.

RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

Since the loss of Sanpaulo's false teeth when he precipitately retired from the battle field, the most amusing circumstance in connection with the war in Rio Grande do Sul is the result of the demand for the intervention of Silvana da Gama. In answer to this demand the Uruguayan government is stated to have informed the Brazilian legation at Montevideo that for over a month Silvana da Gama has been in Brazilian territory, where he has been quietly engaged in organizing his troops at a point 200 miles from the Uruguayan boundary.

A telegram received from Montevideo on the 1st inst. confirms the news previously received of fighting on the road between Livramento and Quaraí. The information received up to that place was not very explicit, but the telegrams concurred in stating that the result was favorable to the federalists, and one of them reported that part of the force which some days before had set out from Livramento with the supposed intention of uniting with Gen. Hyppolito had returned to that place, where several cars loaded with wounded had also arrived.

A Porto Alegre telegram of the same date announced that Gen. Mouta had resigned the command of the military district.

On the same day the sectional judge at Porto Alegre is said to have decided that the federal courts have no jurisdiction over Fazenda Tavares, Felisario Barcellos and other political prisoners indicted by the state courts.

Among the ladies in Porto Alegre there were circulated petitions asking the Federal Congress to make peace in Rio Grande.

Col. Demetrio Ramos is said to have defeated 300 caillitistas at Conceição do Arroio, to the north of Porto Alegre.

There has been published at Montevideo a letter, captured by the federalists, from ex-minister Victoriano Mouta to a colonel whose name is not stated. In this letter the ex-minister refers to what he calls the criminal attitude of the Uruguayan authorities who, he says, are openly favorable to the revolutionists. He complains bitterly of the annoyances to which he has been subjected in a position which, he declares, he should never have accepted, annoyances which he attributes to the cowardly and disloyalty of an almost irresponsible government which fails to comprehend the difficulties caused by its conduct.

COFFEE NOTES

—Coffee thefts have continued at the warehouses of the Duques Nicotones. Some days ago, at the request of the manager, Dr. Barros Barreto, 2nd assistant delegate of the chief of police, called at those warehouses with a police force, but succeeded in arresting only one of the thieves.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The Great Western of Brazil railway has declared a final dividend of 3½ per cent., making 6 per cent. for the year 1894.

—On a Central railway train, on the 29th ult., between Desengano and Barra do Pirahy, one of the passengers was robbed of 3,000,000, another of 500,000 and another of 150,000.

—On the 1st inst. a passenger on one of the Central railway trains was robbed, at the station of Cascalvel, of his valise containing, besides clothing and other articles, 1,600,000 in money. The thief was arrested.

—A telegram from Barra do Pirahy on the 2nd inst. states that the Santa Isabel do Rio Preto railway had suspended traffic because of a lack of coal. The Central line has failed to transport the coal needed for the road.

—In view of the complaints of thefts at railway stations the chief of police of Minas Geraes has prohibited the assembling of crowds on the platforms at the stations of Juiz de Fora, Ouro Preto, Barbacena, Lafayette, Porto Novo, Sítio and S. João d'El Rey at the arrival and departure of trains. Porters will be required to wear caps and numbered metal badges, and no suspicious-looking persons will be admitted to the platforms.

—The merchants of Curitiba protest against the new schedule of freight rates on the railway in Paraná. Rates to Antonina by this schedule are in some instances 81% higher than by the former schedule, and the merchants complain that the new schedule discriminates against Antonina in present rates leave matter of Paraná cannot compete with that of Rio Grande, Santa Catharina, Mato Grosso and Paraguay.

—The track of the Bahia Central railway has been considerably damaged by heavy rains. At one of the points where the rails had been swept away and a deep cavity formed by the action of the waters, a train with passengers was saved from destruction by a man of the name of Hygino José Gueno, who at the risk of his life stood on the track to warn the engine-driver. A sum of money collected among the grateful passengers was offered to Hygino, who, however, refused to accept it.

—There is probably more than mere constitutional apathy and dilatoriness at the bottom of the delay of the Brazilian government in permitting the Bahia and San Francisco and other railways to raise their rates in proportion to the depreciation of the milreis. At the meeting of the Bahia and San Francisco company yesterday, Lord Stratheden and Campbell expressed the view that it was the unbusinesslike character of the government that kept back the reform; but such delays are susceptible of another explanation. The rise rates is never popular, even when the alteration is just in the sense; and we fear that the Brazilian government does not actually desire to give the railway companies this timely measure of justice. —*Financial News*, April 6.

LOCAL NOTES

—After having been thoroughly repaired the ferry-boats *Principe* and *Quinta* are again running between this city and Niterói.

—On the 30th ult. Gen. Arthur Oscar left, on the steamer *Olinda*, for Ceará, where he will take command of the 2nd military district.

—Belisario José Ricardo was arrested last Thursday for having offered for exchange at the Caixa da Amortização a 100,000 counterfeit note.

—Lieut. Marshal João Luiz de Andrade Vasconcellos, one of the generals retired by Marshal Floriano Peixoto in April, 1892, for asking him to hold a presidential election, died in this city on the 2nd inst. at 9 a.m.

—Col. Facundo Tavares who has been imprisoned so long a time by Julio de Castilhos, arrived here on the 4th inst. in answer to writ of habeas corpus issued by the Supreme Tribunal. He will appear before that court to-morrow.

—On the 29th ult. at the Central bonded warehouse on Rua da Gamboa the flooring gave way and the administrator and one of the laborers were wounded. By order of the custom-house authorities the warehouse has been closed.

The work of cutting down trees in the streets, and in laying off branches to free the telegraph and telephone wires, is going on bravely. Bare streets and unsightly, crippled trees seem to have great attractions for the authorities.

—A communication published in the *Jornal do Commercio*, on the 3rd inst. says that if Pedro Alves Cabral could have imagined that Brazil would produce a Floriano Peixoto, he would have sunk his vessels in preference to discovering this country.

—Contrary to report, Deputy Francisco Glycerio arrived here from S. Paulo on the 1st inst. He appears to have definitely allied himself to Julio de Castilhos' cause and will henceforth advocate the continuation of the miserable civil war in that state.

—It will not be considered a favorable omen, perhaps, that the opening of Congress did not take place on the 3rd, because of a "lack of quorum." There are so many of these during a session that the country could very well dispense with such a beginning.

—We are indebted to the committee of the Club das Laranjeiras for their courteous invitation for the club hall to be given on the 11th inst. The event promises to be a brilliant one, for it will be the first of the season and under the direction of gentlemen who know how to please us.

—Capt. Enes Oscar de Faria Ramos, who incurred the illwill of Marshal Floriano Peixoto, was imprisoned by order of the dictator and dismissed from his place as professor of the naval school. The government has annulled the illegal dismissal and Capt. Ramos has been reinstated.

—Some days ago Messrs. Dnarte Silva and Fonseca complained to the police that they had been robbed of merchandise by a carmen who, instead of delivering it according to their instructions, sold it and pocketed the money. The complainants estimate their loss at 6,000,000.

—We take great pleasure in welcoming the *Cidade do Rio*, which recommenced publication on the 1st inst., after a suspension of over eighteen months. The paper continues under the business management, as before, of José do Patrocínio & Co., and will be under the editorial direction of Dr. Dorneval de Figueiredo, formerly of the staff of the *Gazeta de Notícias*.

—The reception of the Brazilian minister, Dr. Assis Brazil, at Lisbon on the 3rd inst. is reported to have been exceptionally enthusiastic. The city was in gala attire, an immense crowd was in attendance to assist the commission appointed to receive him, and a banquet of 250 covers was offered him in honor of the resumption of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

—Last Wednesday, at 2 a.m., the house No. 12 Praia da Flamengo was visited by a burglar, who carried off money and other property valued at 4,000\$. Two of the inmates of the house, who were awakened by the burglar, followed him when he left and attempted to effect his arrest, but were unable to find a policeman. They went to the nearest police station, but found it deserted.

—Some four or five years ago, when the German steamer *Buenos Ayres* was wrecked just outside the entrance to this port, the agents presented two fine life-boats, belonging to that steamer, to the port authorities for life saving purposes in this bay. As nothing has ever been done to organize a life-saving service here, it would be interesting to know what has been done with these life-boats.

—On the 1st inst. the minister of interior instructed the health inspector of this port to give free pratique to vessels hereafter arriving from all Argentine ports, except Concordia, after disinfection at Ilha Grande. Those from Concordia will be subjected to rigorous quarantine. Cattle arriving from Argentina will be landed in quarantine at this port, and the vessels, when bringing them will, after discharging, proceed to Ilha Grande.

—In the speech made by President Prudente de Moraes on the 3rd inst., on the occasion of his being presented with an album by the chief of police and his subordinates, there occurs the following passage:—"Our country symbolizes an immense workshop in which all men install themselves and live together and freely exercise their faculties under the protection of the law." This does not apply to Rio Grande do Sul, whose people the law certainly does not protect.

—A few days since the *Jornal do Commercio* called attention to the critical state of affairs at the Jarujuba hospital, to which suspected cases of cholera are sent. The doctor in charge was ill and he had no competent assistant. The minister at once took steps to remedy the fault, but strangely enough the physician appointed to take charge was the man who had recently been sent away because he did not agree with the cholera theories of the sanitary commission.

Lead.—Receipts are 1,600 kegs per *France*, 3,150 kegs per *Julia Rollins*, 2,500 kegs per *Selma*, and 1,600 kegs per *Wm. H. Wills*, all from Baltimore. Quotations are 70¢—71¢ in 100 lb. *La Georgia* and 70¢—71¢ in 100 lb. for other marks of lead.

Codfish.—The "35" brought 1,387 tubs from Jersey. Dealers report more movement and quote Canadian tubs at 40¢—40¢, 41¢ from London. Quotations are 45¢—46¢. At the end of last month the stock was estimated to be about 73,000 packages.

Rice.—The *Rocky* from Bangkok, brought 61,997 bags, and the *Horas*, 1,000 bags from London. Dealers now quote, in lots, at 12¢—12¢—12¢ per kilogramme.

Pork.—Receipts are 800 bbls, 800 half-bbls, per *France*, 200 bbls, 50 half-bbls per *Julia Rollins*, 1,900 bbls, 150 half-bbls, 175 cases per *Selma*, and 1,400 bbls, 450 half-bbls, 300 cases per *Wm. H. Wills*, all from Baltimore. Last quotations for American were 12¢—12¢—12¢ per kilogramme.

Pitch Pine.—The receipts during the week have been 26,000 feet per *Leila*, 6 in. Brunswick, to a dealer, and 28,514 feet per *Mersey*, from Pensacola. Brokers report the market staidier and still quote at 66¢—67¢—68¢ per cord.

White Pine.—The *S. R. Bears*, brought 81,066 feet, and the *Zelma Gandy* 350,512 feet, from New York. We may still quote at 60¢ in 100 lb. but the market now appears to be fairly supplied.

Spruce Pine.—There is nothing to report.

Swedish Pine.—Nothing new.

Kororena.—Receipts are 8,000 cts. per *S. R. Bears*, and last quotations were 12¢—12¢—12¢ per case.

Turpentine.—Receipts have been 150 cases per *Selma* and *Zelma Gandy*. We may quote at 83¢—83¢, 84¢, per kilogramme.

Rosin.—The only receipts are 10 bbls, per *Wm. H. Wills*. Brokers quote at the extremes of 12¢—12¢—12¢, according to quality.

Cement.—Receipts are 2,000 bbls, per *Stapledon*, from Hamburg, and 300 bbls, per *Harvey*, from London. Last quotations were 12¢—12¢—12¢, 13¢—13¢, 14¢—14¢, 15¢—15¢, 16¢—16¢, 17¢—17¢, 18¢—18¢, 19¢—19¢, 20¢—20¢, 21¢—21¢, 22¢—22¢, 23¢—23¢, 24¢—24¢, 25¢—25¢, 26¢—26¢, 27¢—27¢, 28¢—28¢, 29¢—29¢, 30¢—30¢, 31¢—31¢, 32¢—32¢, 33¢—33¢, 34¢—34¢, 35¢—35¢, 36¢—36¢, 37¢—37¢, 38¢—38¢, 39¢—39¢, 40¢—40¢, 41¢—41¢, 42¢—42¢, 43¢—43¢, 44¢—44¢, 45¢—45¢, 46¢—46¢, 47¢—47¢, 48¢—48¢, 49¢—49¢, 50¢—50¢, 51¢—51¢, 52¢—52¢, 53¢—53¢, 54¢—54¢, 55¢—55¢, 56¢—56¢, 57¢—57¢, 58¢—58¢, 59¢—59¢, 60¢—60¢, 61¢—61¢, 62¢—62¢, 63¢—63¢, 64¢—64¢, 65¢—65¢, 66¢—66¢, 67¢—67¢, 68¢—68¢, 69¢—69¢, 70¢—70¢, 71¢—71¢, 72¢—72¢, 73¢—73¢, 74¢—74¢, 75¢—75¢, 76¢—76¢, 77¢—77¢, 78¢—78¢, 79¢—79¢, 80¢—80¢, 81¢—81¢, 82¢—82¢, 83¢—83¢, 84¢—84¢, 85¢—85¢, 86¢—86¢, 87¢—87¢, 88¢—88¢, 89¢—89¢, 90¢—90¢, 91¢—91¢, 92¢—92¢, 93¢—93¢, 94¢—94¢, 95¢—95¢, 96¢—96¢, 97¢—97¢, 98¢—98¢, 99¢—99¢, 100¢—100¢, 101¢—101¢, 102¢—102¢, 103¢—103¢, 104¢—104¢, 105¢—105¢, 106¢—106¢, 107¢—107¢, 108¢—108¢, 109¢—109¢, 110¢—110¢, 111¢—111¢, 112¢—112¢, 113¢—113¢, 114¢—114¢, 115¢—115¢, 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Applicants for admission should present themselves between 10 and 11 a.m., if possible, or should first see the visiting physician (Dr. Banderia) before going there, in order to secure prompt medical attendance.

Patients employing other physicians can go direct to the Hospital, but should carry with them the physician's instructions as to assignment—whether in the ordinary or fever wards, and whether in a general ward or private room—and the above mentioned "order of admittance."

Orders of admittance may be procured at this office.

The consulting office of the regular visiting physician is:

Dr. Banderia..... No. 75 Rua 1ª de Março.

The visiting hours are, for the present, 8 to 9 in the morning and 5 to 7 in the evening.

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With nice family suitable rooms for married Gentlemen or young men; good accommodation.
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ALL THE INHABITANTS OF THE UNITED STATES OF BRAZIL AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES CAN NOW VERY EASILY OBTAIN IT.

To all places where a postal-agency exists, the salutary NECTANDRA AMARA PILLS, which contain the exact doses of Nectandra, well packed in small and resistant tin boxes, can be forwarded with the greatest dispatch and thus serve instead of Wine, Elixir, or Tincture of Nectandra Amara, the Paulista remedy, as the latter, on account of being liquid, can not be sent by mail. The effect produced by the Nectandra Amara pills is exactly the same.

Here are some of the innumerable testimonials with regard to this wonderful medicine:

From a mother.

Mr. Joaquim Bueno de Miranda.—Having been very ill, suffering from a dyspeptic complaint, I came very near dying and leaving my five children as orphans; my good luck, however, would that I read one of your Nectandra Amara pills advertisements in the journal *O Pais*; I bought some and the result was very prompt; after a few days I was completely re-established. I write you this letter purposely, so that you can make any use of it you desire. Yours gratefully ANNA EMILIA DE SOUZA MACHADO. Rio de Janeiro, 12th June 1894.

From a father.

The undersigned certifies herewith that his daughter suffered for a long time from an intestinal complaint, and after having been treated by very capable physicians without result, was completely re-established by the use of the Nectandra Amara pills. Rio de Janeiro, 18th September 1890. ANTONIO A. C. BARRADAS, Doctor in Sciences.

From a sufferer.

I, the undersigned, declare herewith, that having suffered a long time from dysentery, and having used your Nectandra Amara pills by the advice of a good friend, find myself happily re-established; one single box was sufficient to effect my cure. 241, Rua do Hospício, Rio de Janeiro, 22nd April 1894. J. DO PAZO.

From a doctor.

I certify herewith that I have frequently employed in my practice the Pills, Elixir and Tincture of Nectandra Amara with admirable results in cases of diarrhoea, dysentery and inflammation of the bowels. Which I affirm and swear upon the faith of my professional reputation. Capivary, 14th March 1890. DR. JOSÉ VIEIRA DA COSTA VALENTE.

A business man from the interior

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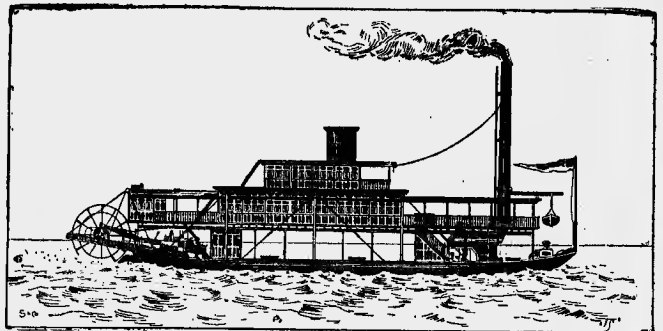
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